NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBLINE, SATURDAY JULY 16, 1870

THE GERMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

effect that no German or French steamers wou from this port to-day, but it was ascertained that the North-German Lloyd steamship Hermann would sail at

Reports were in circulation yesterday to the

the usual time. It is well known that for a week or two

past hundreds of American families were making preparations to leave for France or Germany in the steamships

of the Hamburg and Bremen lines, but the reported existence of war, it was thought, would compel many to

forego their trip and seek recreation in American water-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMETT.

mendments to the Irish Land Bill, and appointed a

ebate on the Red River affair, and the concession of

MEXICO.

PUBLIC FEELING ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THE

Mexico, July 7.—There is much discussion

the press as to the destruction of the steamer Forward

by the United States steamer Mohican. The Govern-

neut organs approve the act, while the Imperialist

ournals call it a violation of Mexican territory.

There are rumors of an invasion of the Rio Grande

dency of Juarez in consideration of a cession of states territory.

The American flag was displayed on the public buildings on the 4th of July. Porfirio Diaz has issued a manifesto. The engineers and surveyors of the Tehauntepec Railroad have returned to the Capital and report everything favorable for the work.

HONORS TO THE LATE MR. BURLINGAME-FE-

MALE IMMIGRATION.

By private advices received here from China it is prob-

THE NEW DOMINION.

HOW THE RESULT OF THE FENIAN TRIALS IS

TORONTO, Ontario, July 15 .- Great satisfac-

tion is expressed here regarding the result of the Fenian trials at Canandaigua, showing as it does in contraven-

tion of the opinion so freely expressed in the English and Canadian journals, that the trials have been impar-

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.

.... A desperate riot between the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics occurred on Wednesday at Aughnacloy, Ireland. A Deputy Master of the Orange organization was killed, and many persons wounded.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

... The disease which appeared in California

...Five hundred Coolies for the Alabama and Chattaneoga Railroad arrived at Chattaneoga yesterlay, the first install-

... The remains of Senator Norton of Minnesota

st evening at Baltimore, and were quietly taken and deposited in a vault.

Cemetery, and deposited in a vault.

In the U. S. District Court of Salt Lake City, resterday, in a suit of Godbe and others against Brigham Young, as trustee of the Cherch of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, for \$10,000, with four years' interest, the jury gave judgment for the plaintiffs. This is the first suit against Brigham Young, and others are pending.

is the first suit against original roung, and others are pending.

In order to promote immigration to the Pacific coast it is preposed to purchase 7,000,000 acres of land in Northern California and Southern Origina, along the line of the California and Origina Railway, at a coast of \$10,000,000, and to encourage and aid the lumingstion of 300,000 persons from Germany and Northern Europe to settle

Mr. McArthur, just confirmed as Associate Jus

From present indications the contemplated

From present indications the contemplated will prove an entire failure. The meetings of associations held in different regions, within the past weak, have failed to harmonize discordant feeling, and aithough the strike was to have begun yesterday, nothing of the kind has taken place. The Upper Lehigh men were all all as work, and the mines were Secration were warking as usual. The Beaver Meadow miners have deferred action on the Right-Hour question until Tuesday next. This failure to carry out the resolutions of the Grand Council will, no doubt, be the means of a general resumption in the Schuylkill region.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... The jury in the case of Witbeck, the Anti-

... The woolen factory of the Pelmer Falls Com-

ce.

A negro man confined in jail in Franklin,
charged with committing a rape on a white woman, was taken out
uraday night by a party of disguised men, and hanged.

While ten men were working on the wheel-se of the cleamer, North Western, at Montrose, Iowa, on Thursday, acad clang gave way, precipitating all into the water. Four of them re drowned.

A harn belonging to the Troy and Lansing-burg Hone Railroad Company, in Lansinghurgh, was burned yesterlay-Seventy-fee horses. 10 cars, and 100 tuns of hay, and a quantity of other property burned. Loss, #60,000; insured,

A freight train on the Kansas Pacific Rafiroad nto a washed sway galver near flavs City on Thursday. M. J. confuctor, and Seth Williams, Branan, were allied, and C. Palcolle, engineer, and Seth Williams, branan, dangerously wounded locomotive and several cars were wrocked.

The Virginia Teachers' Convention has ad-

Father Gavazzi has arrived in Paris, er

San Francisco, July 14.—The Chinese deeply

ommittee to set forth their reasons therefor.

Houses were counted out at an early hour.

British territorial rights in Gambia.

UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Friday, July 15, 1870.

WAR DECLARED! ACTIVE HOSTILITIES TO BEGIN IMMEDI-

ACTION OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF - THE FRENCH PEOPLE UNANIMOUS FOR WAR-AUSTRIA PROFESSES NEUTRALITY.

Paris, Friday, July 15, 1870-3 p. m.

The Corps Législatif declared war against Prussia at 10 minutes before 2 this afternoon.

An extra edition of the Constitutionnel, issued at neon, announced that in consequence of the insult offered to Benedetti (the French Minister), France accepts the war which Prussia offers.

Holland will remain neutral in the struggle.

The belligerents have engaged to respect the neutrality of Belgium, yet troops are rapidly concentrating at Autwerp and other strategic points. The specie and bullion in the National Bank at Antwerp

Many demonstrations in favor of war were made by the people during the night. Crowds of students and others paraded the streets boulevards, shouting. "Vive war!" "Down with Prussia," &c. Some persons who protested were hissed and insulted. The police did not interfere. The crowd stopped at the Prussian Embassy and shouted insultingly. It is asserted that the Prussian Embassador leaves Paris to-day. Austria professes neutrality, unless a third Power

The excitement in the city is very great to-day. No opposition to war is manifested by any class of citizens. Rentes have advanced to 66 francs.

put in motion last night for the frontier, and that the Properor will seen take the field in person. It is reported on the best-authority that an angry interview occurred to day, between the Emperor and Prime Mi. ster Ollivier, growing out of the latter's known disposition for peace. The Emperor violently denounced Offivier's efforts in this direction.

The movements of troops toward the Rhine frontier is incessant. Eastern France is absolutely alive with soldiers. The troops which have hitherto garrisoned Paris have gone, and the raw levies are slowly replacing them. Ambulances and caissons throng the streets of the city, on their route to the

Fourteen iron-clads and frigates are ready to start frem Brest and Cherbourg.

After the Council at the Tuileries, the Ministers accompanied the Emperor to St. Cloud last night, where the Council was resumed, and lasted far into

It is asserted that the Baron Von Werther was on the point of starting again for Ems yesterday, when a Prussian messenger arrived here with coun-

Marshal Randon has gone to Algeria to take command of the Province, in place of Marshal Mac-

The Gaulsis says the Minister of Austria to Berlin is now in Paris, and has had an interview with the

It is reported that the Emperor received a dispatch from Queen Victoria this morning making a last appeal for peace, and a similar dispatch was also sent from London to the King of Prussia.

A proclamation, it is said, signed by Napoleon, has been prepared for distribution throughout the Ger- still hoped there would be an opportunity for a reman States as soon as the French troops have crossed the frontier. It assures the German people that France wars against Prussia, not against Germany, and with no idea of conquest. An enormous number of copies have already been printed.

THE BASES OF THE FRENCH DECLARATION OF WAR-THE RECOLLECTIONS OF 1814 AWAK-ENED-THE VICTORS OF JENA TO CROSS THE RHINE-A CIRCULAR FROM BISMARCK.

LONDON, Friday, July 15, 1870. The French declaration of war is based on the

First: The insult offered at Ems to Count Bene-

detti, the French Minister, and its approval by the Prossian Government. Second: The refusal of the King of Prussia to com-

pel the withdrawal of Prince Leopold's name as a candidate for the Spanish throne. Third: The fact that the King persisted in giving

the Prince liberty to accept the crown.

The declaration concludes as follows: "The extraordinary constitutional changes in Prus-

sia awaken the slumbering recollections of 1814. Let us cross the Rhine and avenge the insults of Prussia. The victors of Jena survive." Count Von Bismarck has issued a circular, which

has been telegraphed in all directions, informing German vessels to hasten to ports of shelter. The notification, of course, applies to all ocean steamers belonging to German ports.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET IN SESSION-UNLIMITED CREDIT VOTED TO THE KING.

BERLIN, Friday, July 15, 1870. The Bundesrath of the North German Confederation meet here to-day. The Prussian Diet is already in session. The chiefs of all parties assure the King of their unqualified approval of his dignified and en-

A resolution was adopted according unlimited credit for the national defence.

The King of Saxony has abandoned his long planned tour, and remains at Dresden.

whence it was least expected. We then demanded that the King should give a promise for the future, This moderate demand, made in moderate terms, we declared to be without any reservation. The King declined to say that he would refuse in future to interfere with the candidature, and he refused to authorize us to transmit to you the declaration that he would in future oppose the candidature. He declared that he reserved to himself the right to consider the circumstances. Even after this refusal we did not break off the negotiations, but adjourned our explanations to you until this date. Yesterday we were apprised that the King of Prussia had in formed our Ambassador that he would not longer receive him, and to render the rupture more obvious, he gave notice of his action to the Cabinets of Europe. At the same time, he announces that Werther might take leave, and that the armaments of Prussia had commenced On our part, we yesterday called out the reserves and we have taken such other measures as the interest and honor of the country demanded. A copy of this declaration has been presented to the Corps have been removed to the citadel. An issue of paper | Legislatif by Monsieur, the keeper of the seals. The Government asks a vote of supplies, and the call to

arms of all classes, owing military service. The Corps Legislatif has voted the extreme demands of the Government, the Left voting in the

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF THE PRUSSIAN PORTS-PARTICULARS OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF COUNT BENEDETTI.

BERLIN, Friday, July 15, 1870.

The North-German Gazette says there is much activity at the Prussian ports, and that the authorities are placing them in a state of defense.

The same journal has a dispatch from Ems to-day giving the particulars of the withdrawal of Benedetti. It seems he accosted the King of Prussia while the latter was drinking the mineral waters, demanding peremptorily his intentions on the pending trouble. He was therefore dismissed immedia-

COUNT BENEDETTI RECALLED AT THE DEMAND OF PRUSSIA—THE EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND
—BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Friday, July 15, 1870-Evening. It is reported that the Prussian Government itself demanded of France the recall of her Minister, Count Benedetti, and that the European Powers yesterday united in a protest against the implacability of Prussia, but without effect.

The excitement arising from the situation has been intense here all day. Business was at a standstill and commercial quotations are quite nominal People collected in groups in the street and discussed the news. After 'Change hours markets were generally firmer, and American securities were steady,

At the exchanges of Europe the prices of securities are generally at the lowest point yet reached. At Paris at 111 last night the Bourse was excited, and rentes fell to 67 francs. At Frankfort the United States Five-Twenty bonds closed yesterday at 88, against 96@96], the usual price; and at the London Exchange this morning, stocks and foreign securities opened flat and nominal at a heavy decline.

THE WAR NEWS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT-LONDON, Friday, July 15-p. m. Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, asked the

Government for an expression of its opinion on the Continental disturbances. He could not believe in the nineteenth century a war of succession possible, in view of our elevated tendencies and wide sympathies. Many causes of jealousy, discontent and dis trust had risen between the two Powers, and were now brought to a precipitate decision.

Mr. Gladstone denied that there was any sufficient ground for trouble, and added that the causes were unfit for discussion. Neither Power had declined friendly intervention. He referred to the provisions made by the Congress of Paris for arbitrament, but belligerents were yet unwilling to accept them. He newed attempt to mediate, which should be eagerly

Paris, Friday, July 15, 1879. The Madrid correspondent of the Siécle predicts that Gen. Prim will be superseded by Sefior Zorilla or Gen. de Cordoba.

PREPARATIONS IN HOLLAND-A NEW FOREIGN MINISTER. THE HAGUE, Friday, July 15, 1870

Orders have been issued for the mobilization of the

J. R. Thorbecke has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of Dr. Roest Van Limburg. INEFFECTUAL REMONSTRANCES AGAINST WAR. VIENNA, Friday, July 15, 18:0.

The Governments of Austria, England, Italy, and Russia are known to have presented at Paris urgent remonstrances againt war.

SPAIN TO REMAIN NEUTRAL IN THE CONTEST-A DISPATCH TO THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.
WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Spanish Minister called to-day on the Secretary of State at the Capitol and made to him the following communication,

which shows that Spain will remain neutral in the From the Minister of State to the Representative of Spain at Washington: The President of the Council of Ministers

has received from Prince of Hohenzollern the following telegram, namely:

On account of the complications which seem to grew out of the fact that my son Leopoid is a candidate for the throne of Spain and on account of the troubled situation which the late events have made for the Spainsh people, in placing them in a position where they are controlled by their national feelings, and as I am satisfied that under such circumstances their suffrages would not be as free and spontaneous as my son has been led to believe in consenting to be a candidate, I withdraw him in his own name.

PRINCE OF HOMENZOLLERS.

The Government, grateful to the Prince of Hohenzol lern for the justice he is thus rendering the Spanish people, respect the important motives which led him to withdraw his name, and they consider that there is no more reason for carrying on the measures that had been agreed upon for the election of the monarch. The Gazette will publish this very day an order from the President of the Cortes suspending the call for the session on the 20th inst., which was published in *The Gazette* of the 9th inst. Communicate to the United States Government the con-

tents of this dispatch. THE DECLARATION OF WAR ANNOUNCED IN THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, July 15.-The Speaker laid before the House a dispatch just received from Paris by the Associated Press, announcing the declaration in the

Staff Infantry 265 Cavalry 65 Artillery 5 Eagineers 5 Gendarmes 22	PRACE Men. 1,773 1,652 1,798 1,882 1,486 1,535	FOOTING. Horses. 160 324 48,143 16,646 884 14,769 5,442	WAN Men. 1,841 515,937 100,221 66,132 15,443 25,668 23,365	POOTING. Horses. 200 450 65,000 49,538 1,400 15,000
Total	,192	86,368	167,727	143,238 army on

receives, and which renders them all liable to serve. The military forces consist of three divisions, namely: the "active army," the "army of reserve," and the "National Guard Mobile." The active army as enumerated mounts to 404,192, the army of reserve to 400,000, and the National Guard, when fully organized, to 538,723 men, making a total force of 1,342,915 soldiers. The French Army Corps are distributed and commanded as follows:

The entire reorganization of the French Navy was ordered by the Government in 1855, and has since been vigorously carried forward. Profiting by the proof of superiority of iron-clad vessels afforded by our war, France has paid special attention to the improvement of her navy in that respect. At the commencement of this year she had 62 iron-clads, 264 unarmed screw steamers, 62 paddle steamers, and 113 sailing vessels. The following gives a statement of the number of vessels of each class, their horse-power, and armament, after official returns

Ships of the line 2	1,800	62
Frigates 18		211
Corvettes 9		106
		25
Coast-guard ships 7		146
Floating batteries 15	360	22
Separate floating batteries 11	200	**
m + 11	28,150	672
Total iron-clads 62	20,100	012
2. Screw steamers.	16,680	386
Ships of the line 29	10,100	574
Frigates 24	7,940	156
Corvettes 21		172
Avisos 63	1,871	95
Gunboats 78	10,222	160
Transports 47		100
Special boats 2	24	
44	** ***	* * * *
Total Screw steamers264	55,812	1,547
3. Paddle Steamers.	4 144	0.00
Frigates 11	3,450	32
Corvettes 7	1,870	18
Avisos 44	3,341	104
Total Paddle steamers. 62	8,655	154
4. Sailing vessels.		440
Ships of the line 2	****	
Frigates 11	****	67
Corvettes 7	****	25
Brigs 7	****	26
Transports 26		42
Smaller vessels 60		82
		-
Total Sailing vessels113	****	672
Total War Navy401	92,627	3,045
me - to-sect from sted to the		ww is the

The largest iron-clad in the French navy is the chambeau, formerly called the Dunderberg and inaded for our navy. It was sold three years ago by Mr. Webb to the French Government for the sum of \$2,000, eec. The most remarkable among the other iron-clads are the Magenta, Solferino, Couronne, Normandie, Invincible, and the cupola ship Taureau. The Magenta and Solferino were built on the same lines, and have wooden hulls with plates varying from 4 to 41 inches fn thickness. Their armament consists of rifled breech-loading guns, 100-pounders, furnished with breech-loading guns, 100-pounders, furnished with 155 rounds each. The distinguishing feature of these vessels is a ram or spur, which, like a hatchet, projects under water from the line of armor-plates of which it forms part. The hull of the Couronne is of iron, and is separated from the armor-plating by a teak backing. The Normandie is similar in construction to the Couronne, and is the first iron-clad that ever crossed the Atlantic. The guns she carries are rifled 32-pounders. The Invincible is armed with 100-pounders, and is 241 feet long and 17 feet broad. The Taureau which was launched about five years ago is one of the most formidable and novel among the French iron-clads. She is a steam-ram of peculiar construction, drawing but little water and rising but a few feet above the waves. Her prov terminates in a massive bronze cone, by means of which, when driven at a speed of 12 or 14 knots by her machinery of 500-horse power, the Taureau can split a ship. She carries but a single gun which weighs 20 tuns. There is a cylindrical ball-proof dome on her deck which, it is held, secures her from capture by boarding.

The French navy is commanded by 2,218 officers of different grades. The sailors, afloat and on shore, numbered 39,346 in 1859, which together with engineers, dock yard laborers, navy surgeous, and others connected with the force, bring the grand total of men encaged in the service of the imperial flect up to 74,403. On the war-footing the strength of the navy can be raised to 170,000 men, this being the number entered on the lists of the maritime conscription. Exclusive of the above are the Marines and the Colonial troops, amounting to 28,623 men.

THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION. ARMY.

The Constitution of the North German Condederation declares that every North German is liable to service, and that no substitution is allowed. The strength of the Federal Army on the peace footing is settled upon the basis of 1 per cent of the population, and the Prussian military legislation is applied to all the States of the Federation. The total strength of the Army of the North German Confederation amounts to 319,358 men on the peace footing, and to 977,262 men on the war foot-ing. These troops are classed as follows:

Peace. War.

Field troops, privates and non-com- missioned officers. Depots, do. Garrison troops, do. Officers, staff and military schools	13,046	511,826 180,672 265,082 19,682
Total The above force comprises 118 regimered from the regiments of cavalry, 26 regiments of ions of engineers and 13 battalions of the regimered from the regimered from the regimered from the regimer from the regime	ents of in artillefy, trains.	As in the

ions of eigineers and 1 bacteriors of the North German case of France, the military forces of the North German Confederation may be said to embrace the whole adult male population, exclusive of all disabled by age or infirmity. All men from the age of 20 to that of 36 are expected to be ready for offensive warfare, and for defensive, within the country, fill the age of 50.

In addition to the military forces above enumerated, treaties of Prussia with Bavaria, Würtemberg and Baden, provide a strict military alliance and a union of their armies in time of war. The Bavarian standing army numbers 50,000 men. The Prussian army is divided into eleven Army Corps, having the following commanders:

Œ	VCD	Army Corps, nava	ig the lonowing communicate
		Headquarters.	Commanders.
	1.	Königsberg	Gen. von Manteuffel.
	2.	Stettin	Prince Frederic William.
	3.	Berlin	Prince Frederic Charles.
	4.	Magdeburg	Gen. von Alvensleben.
	6.	Pose	Gen. von Steinmetz.
	6.	Breslau	Gen. von Tumpling.
			Gen. von Zastrow.
	8.	Coblentz	Gen. von Bittenfeld.
	8.	Schleswig	Gen. von Manstein.
	10.	Hanover	Gen. von Voigts-Rhetz.
	**	Carrel	Con von Planski

Since the organization of the North German Confeder tion upon its present basis, in 1866, the Navy has receive special attention, and has made rapid progress. At the end of June, 1860 the free consisted of the following steam ers and sailing vessels:

	Horse	
Screw-Steamers-Ironelads.	power.	Guns.
König Wilthelm	1150	23
Prinz Friedrich Karl	950	16
Kronprinz	800	16
Arminus	300	
Prince Adalbert	300	3
Hansa Prigates and Corvettes	450	8
4 of 400 horse-power, and 28 guns each	1600	112
1 of 400 horse-power and 26 guns	400	26
2 of 400 horse-power and 14 guns each	800	28
2 of 200 horse-power and 17 guns each.	400	34
8 first-class of 80 horse-power and 3 g	uns	-70.0
each	640	24
15 second class, of 6 horse-power an	d 2	1.62
cups each	900	30
i yacht	160	2
3 corvettes	720	15
Total steamers	7020	224
3 frigates		110 .
a brigs.		40
3 schooner-rigged vessels of 2 guns cae	h	6
41 gunboats of 2 guns each		82
9 gunboats of 1 gun each		9
Total	7020	539
The König Wilhelm, built in England	was desig	ned by
the chief constructor of the British Nav	vy, and is	of 5,938
uns burden, and carries 23 rifled 96 p	ounders m	ade of

THE SENATE—POINTS OF THE RECEST NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, Priday, July 15, 1970—Evening.
The following is the text of the declaration made by the Duke de Grammont before the Senate to-day Messagers: The manner in which the country received our declaration on the 6th of July led us to commence negotiations with Pressis and the variety of the Prince of Hohenzolleru, whom we consider to be under the shadow of the King; nor have we advanced any other privatement than the candidacy of the Prince of Hohenzolleru, whom we consider to be under the shadow of the King; nor have we advanced any other privatement than the candidacy of the Prince of the Spanish throne.)

The Fursian Minister of Foreign Affairs opposed from service in garrison:

Man Benes. Mes Benes.

velopment of events. Some days ago Mr. Gladstone said in Parliament that "France had threatened to proceed to extremitles; and should she persist in executing her threats, Her Majesty's Government would exhaust every means to prevent war upon a case so little warrant-ing it."

dispatches were not forthcoming to fabricate news in the most unblushing manner. The purchases of gold had hitherto during the present excitement been confined almost exclusively to the foreign bankers, and if a member of the Exchange was asked the feature of the market, he would reply, "The German bankers are buying;" but not so yesterday. The whole room appeared to be engaged in purchasing, many of the prominent importers having their representatives in the room buying largely, while the speculative element of the room also found vent in heavy purchases. One foreign house, it was rumored, had bought from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 of gold, and others of the same nationality in proportion. The Germans, who had been such heavy purchasers of gold, were also sellers of Government bonds, and they are generally credited with having a very large amount of gold on hand.

As yet there have been but three failures announced since the commencement of the present excitement: 8. G. Circle, Fairbairn & Gatenby, and another operator who was heavily "long" of Reading for a Philadelphia principal, who failed to meet his engagement. Old and shrewd members of the Gold Exchange state that they will be surprised if there are not several to-day.

The Stock Exchange also felt the influence of the news, the prices being off 164 per cent, while at the Produce Exchange everything would have been buoyant, had it not been for the sharp advance in freights by the various English lines, which checked the feeling for shipment, dealers not wishing to ship by the German or French lines on account of the risk of capture. means to prevent war upon a case so little warranting it."

But at a still later date he said that "the British Government, in common with the European Cabinets, sustained the position taken by the Duke de Grammont, which was that Spain was entitled to choose any one for king except a German prince."

The chances and probabilities of the case, however, as they seem at the present hour, may be changed in a single day, or by a single incident. One Power or another may be drawn into the conflict; and from the present difficulty we may see a general European war which will not be terminated till the "map of Europe" is reconstructed in several important respects.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN GENERALS.

It was telegraphed a few days since that Marshal McMahon would be put in immediate cor of the army operating on the Rhine, and that Count Palikao would command the troops operating against last two great wars of France-that against Russia, and last two great wars of France—that against Russia, and that against Austria—in the former of which he was the "hero of the Maiakoff." and in the latter the "hero of Magenta." He is now 63 years old, and is a Frenchman by birth, but descended from an ancient Irish family. He was educated at the military school of St. Cyr, and took part in the French war in Algeria. For his schievement in the Austrian war he was created Duke of Magenta. Marshal Bazaine is 63 years old, won his first laurels in Algeria, rendered eminent services in the Crimean war, superseded Gen. Forey as Commander of the French army in Mexico, and was created Marshal of France. Count Pallkao is chiefly known for the part he bore in the French war with China, in which he displayed ability and ferocity.

Of the Prossian army the King is Commander-in-Chief. But the planning of the campaign will doubtless be the work of the distinguished and venerable Chief of Staff, Gen. Von Moltke, who has been accorded the highest honor as the planner of the campaign of 1866, in the wonderful war of Prussia against Austria. The two Prussian princes, Frederick William and Frederick Charles, who commanded in the field in the Prusso-Austrian war, will doubtless also be in command in the present campaign; and Gen. Manteuffel, who demonstrated his genius in the war of 1866, will again be in limediate command of the army.

It will be seen that in both armies there are Commanders of great talent and experience. Among the subordinate officers, there are many who took part in one or other of the campaigns of the last 15 years; and in the rank and file of both armies, there are to be found, in greater or lesser numbers, troops who served in these wars, and who will, therefore, bring to the service those valuable military qualities which are only acquired by actual experience before the enemy. that against Austria-in the former of which he was the

course to pursue.

That the present apprehension of war materially inlures the business of the French and German shipping
companies is not contradicted. It is said that if occasion
requires, the vessels would probably hoist the Russian The troops of the French army are now supplied with the Chassepot, whose value was tried, in a small way, on the Romans three years ago. The Prusa smart way, on the Romans three years are significant to said troops are furnished with the Zundnadelgewehr, or needle-gun, whose terribly destructive power was demonstrated upon the Austrians in the hattle of Sadowa four years ago. Both of these kinds of rides are superb; but we shall be better able to decide upon their relative crits at the close of the first campaign

THE IMMEDIATE SCENE OF OPERATIONS. In THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday last, we gave n exhaustive account of the position and armament of all the fortified places on the Franco-Prussian frontier.

all the fortified places on the Franco-Prussian frontier.

It is as yetimpossible to forecast the exact locality where the first collision will take place. There will doubtless be in a short time, a great struggle for the possession of Luxembourg, the dismantling of which was demanded by France as the price of peace four years ago. The work of destruction has, however, been but partial, and of this France has frequently complained. For guarding the frontier and defending the Rhine, as well as for covering and supporting an invasion of France, no better postion can be found than Luxembourg.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY. FRENCH AND GERMAN VIEWS.

Yesterday afternoon as the Atlantic Cable hashed across the ocean the news of the declaration of war by the French Corps Legislatif, the excitement among the German and French population became intense. A fren zied crowd of foreigners immediately besieged the bul-letin boards at newspaper offices, and watched eagerly telegram after telegram as it was posted, developing each progressive step toward the coming contest.

In the evening the Prussian sympathizers and char discussed the question in all its bearings and probable results-the German with a calm and dignified assurance, aided by his frothy " stein" of lager, having before his mind the memory of the recent glories of Bismarck and the needle-gun; the Frenchman, in his naturally vivacious esprit du corps, and conscious of his ancient

prestige.

The Germans are very much pleased with President Grant for his promptness in taking action for the protection of the Bremen mails, and thereby insuring a continued flow of home news.

The subject uppermost in the minds of those of maturer age, and especially those engaged in commercial pursuits, is the effect of the war on the commerce of this country. This, they think, must materially suffer, as the French Government will blockade the ports of the Battic. American-German houses will also suffer for the innortation of the many articles of German manufacture, which have heretofore found a ready market in this country, but they generally believe and hope that, owing to the extraordinary destructive system of modern warfare, the conflict will be one of short duration, and commerce will not be interfered withfong.

The feeling fused in the minds of the whole German community is the determination to fight to the last for Faderland, and of great wrath Theoremselve the con-

community is the determination to fight to the last for Faderland, and of great wrath against the demands made by the French Embassador. They esteem the conduct of their resolute King, and evince an inclination to support him to the uttermost. Theusands and thousands of glasses of lager were emptied with many a "Hoch" to the success of Prussia.

On the other hand, to the mind of the excited Frenchman the coming contest is received with an enthusiastic welcome. Their country has received with an enthusiastic welcome. Their country has received an inault and they declare that Prussian pride unist be lowered, in no way doubting that their magnificent army, headed by a Napoleon and supplied with a Chassepot, will not only maintain its ancient glory but show to all nations that it has kept pace with the progress made in the machines of war.

kept pace with the progress made in the machines of war.

Their trusty Chassepot will, they say, prove more than a match in the hands of their countrymen for the more clumsy weapon of Prussia. The Rhenish provinces must be regained, and an eventual stop put to the increasing and encroaching power which has of late years so menacingly sprung up upon their frontier. They regard the coming struggle as one which would be sure to come if postponed at this time, and accept it as a necessity.

Thus, sober reflections that might arise from the destructive consequences to commerce are drowned in the enthusinsm induced by the contents of the extraordinary edition of The Constitutionsel, as telegraphed yesterday. What need of further pretended Prussian acgrandizement by placing on the throne of Spain a German Prince—a direct relative of the North-German King—for a signal of war! Such are the feelings of the German and French residents of New-York, and both await anxiously the developments of the future, each firmly believing in the success of their respective armies.

firmly believing in the success of their respective armies.

Fifth and Sixth-sts., from First-ave, to Avenue D, might be mistaken by a newly-arrived German for some city in the fatherland, so thickly inhabited is it by his own countrymen. Nearly every other house is a lager-beer salcon. These, last night, were filled to overflowing by an excited crowd, who claimed to represent nearly every city in Prussia, and to shout for Prussian success and German unity. The talk of all was the declaration of war. These men, many of whom had fought in their native country, expressed an opinion that Louis Napoleon would not have an easy time of it;—in fact, that the Prussian troops would soon destroy the French army. Even the women talked war enthusiastically.

WAR NEWS IN WALL-ST. GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE GOLD EXCHANGE-SEVERAL FAILURES ANNOUNCED-MORE PRE-

At an early hour yesterday morning Broad and New-sts., in the neighborhood of the Boards, were lined with crowds of speculative men discussing in eager and excited tones the threatening news from abroad. A little after 8 a. m. the Gold Room was in full operation, and continued so until 61, agitated and at times almost frantic with the variety of intelligence that reached it in the shape of a few genuine dispatches and a multiplicity of others concected in the offices of interested operators. Before the Board, sales were made at 1131,

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS-CLOSING SCENES-FINAL COMPROMISE ON THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL-EX-SENATOR FRE-LINGHUYSEN CONFIRMED AS MINISTER TO

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Washington, Friday, July 15, 1870.

The Senate remained in Executive session until 2 this

morning, and then adjourned, meeting again at 2 o'clock, when the desperate struggle for the floor, for the purpose of getting through private bills, was resumed. About half an hour was spent in this manner, and the contest was so flerce that but two bills were passed, and by common consent any further attempt at any but the necessary legislation was abandoned. The Sensto then went into Executive session, and remained therein until nearly 3 o'clock, the time for the adjournment having in the mean time been extended to 5 o'clock. The third report of the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, by which the Senate got sub stantially all for which it has been con-tending, was concurred in. When the doors were reopened, the special message of the were reopened, the special message of the President, suggesting legislation for the advancement of our shipping interests, in view of the European war, secured the taking up of Mr. Chandler's Ship bill. Mr. bill would advance our shipping interests, while other Senators, equally as able, declared that it would result in nothing but disaster to those interests, and that it was a measure of most doubtful expediency at the best. Sensforego their trip and seek recreation in American watering places. Mr. Oebrichs, the agent of the Hamburg line, received a dispatch from Bremen on Thursday histructing him as to the course to pursue in the present crisis, but these instructions were afterward cancelled. No fresh orders were received yesterday.

Merchants and shippers were busily inquiring throughout the day whether the steamer would sail. An answer in the affirmative was invariably given. The officials and attachés of the office expressed themselves surprised at the present state of affairs, but had no opinion to ofer as to the probable result of the impending war. It was stated by the officer in charge that the ships of the North German Company were the only vessels that carry the American mails, and that they were not airaid of capture, as it was agreed by France and Prussia, at the Conference of 1806, that private correspondence and property should be respected. Dispatches from Germany are expected to day, instructing the agents here as to the course to pursue. ler, who had made up his mind to force the bill through, had, during the morning, frequent interviews with the President on the subject, and finally induced him to send in the message. Mr. Cameron openly charged that there was an English lobby setively at work in favor of the bill, and that they wanted to sell their old ships to us. The debate was lively, and the minority was strong, and it was soon dis covered that the design was to kill the bill by talking it over the adjournment. Mr. Chandler chafed to no pur-pose; the minority were not in the least influenced by his charging a fearful responsibility upon them in defeating the bill, and so they talked on until 5 o'clock, when the hammer fell, and the senate was declared adjourned sine die. Mr. Chandler's bill will come up as un business the first Monday in December, and he says he will press it then. The House began its session at 9 o'clock this morning

and adjourned at 5 this afternoon, after a continuous and most laborious session of nearly eight months. A more weary, worn out, and uncomfortable looking set of men than the members and Senators were to-night are seldom seen. Last night and to-day's session were particularly exhausting, not only on account of the constant strain of brain and nerve in the general rush of business incident o the last hours of Congress, but also on account of the The House of Lords to-day insisted on their extreme heat. The thermometer shows that to-day was the hottest of the season, and the hall of the House of Representatives is the most notorious "bake oven" yet The House of Commons to-day engaged in desultory discovered in the habitable globe. Notwithstanding the danger of those who court death or permanent disability in this atrocious form on such a day as this, there was an Continental matters absorbed all the attention of Lords immense crowd in the galleries, and a very full attendance on the floor, and it is astonishing what endurance and fortitude were displayed by ladies, who and Commons. Little business was done, and both The trial of the alleged Fenian conspirators, Davittsat through the entire session. This was not an unusually interesting closing of a long session of Congress. There was from the start a scene of constant and Wilson, is now in progress in the Court of Queen's bustle and excitement, and at times it was boisterous to such an extent that the business seemed in great confusion; but Speaker Blaine demonstrated his claim to rank FORWARD—RUMORED INVASION BY AMERI-CANS—TREATY BETWEEN JUAREZ AND THE first among the strong, self-possessed, dignified and expeditious presiding officers, and be had little difficulty in bringing the turbulent mass to a good working condition and keeping them there This he had to do sometimes with the mallet, sometimes by refusing to recognise members during the disorder, and sometimes by designating members, and ordering them to their seats, peremptorily. To Mr. Blaine's faculty for dispatching business, and the earnestness of the House in determing to get through to-day, are due the fact that States by Americans. The Government is reticent in giving particulars of the Gustemalan invasion.

It is reported that a secret treaty exists between Juarez and President Grant, the latter guaranteeing the Presi-dency of Juarez in consideration of a cession of Mexican less important measures have failed for want of time than at any session within reasonable memory. The fact is also to be considered that the session esterday was a most important and productive one, as It disposed of all the bills and resolutions of a questionable character, leaving the session to-day, to a certain extent, free from irritating complications. Those mem bers who yesterday made themselves hourse by object ing to the swarm of bills which they thought unneces sary or dishonest, had entirely recovered not only their voices, but their good nature, and there was little use for them to-day. A half hour or more was consumed in obtaining a quorum, and several members, who failed in their attempts to smuggle deplore the loss of Mr. Burlingame. In addition to the pecuniary benefit accorded to his family, the Government has conferred upon him a posthumous title of the highest rank outside of the royal family. through their little bills, tried to have a call of the House, but before the yeas and mays were called, a quorum was secured. The first business was a concurnce in the Conference report of the Civil Miscellaneous By private advices received here from China it is proposed to the traperial Government which will result in the prohibition of female immigration from China to California. It is proposed to establish a Chinese Consulate in this city. Passengers from China believe that the report of the missacre of Europeans and native Christians in Pekin is professed. Appropriation bill, and the disposal of a contested elecion case from Indians, and one from Texas. The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, and after an hour's Indian talk, Messrs. Dawes, Allison, and Holman were appointed a Committee of Conference to settle the vexed question. This necessitated an extension of the time of adjournment to 2 p. m. At about noona dispatch was read from the Clerk's desk that war between France and Prussia had been declared. This item of news caused great excitement among members, and it was next to impossible to transact business, a recess for an hour was ordered. During the recess members gathered around in groups discussing the wars news. The feeling seemed almost unanimous in favor of Prussia. When the House reconvened, Mr. Dawes reported the Indian Appropriation bill, as agreed upon in conference, and amid the scolding and protest of the conference, and annual the school of the Senate in the matter of treaties, the bill was passed. In order that the bill might be enrolled, the session was prolonged until 5 o'clock. Shortly afterward, the President's nessage in regard to our merchant marine received, and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Gen. Schenck immediately convened that Committee, and in about half an hour Gov. Blair made a majority report against the recommendations of the President and Gen. Schenck. A report from the minority, allowing American registers to foreign vessels for a period of six months from the time of an official declaration of war between France and Prusseia, caused an hour's debate, Gov. Blair leading off in opposition to the President's recommendations, followed Messrs. Kelly, Peters, Brooks, Potter, and Lynch on the same side, and Messrs. Schenck, Butler, Logan, and Cox in support of President. A test vote was had on a motion to lay on the table Schenck's resolution, which was voted down by a vote of 26 to 72. It was now within 20 minutes of the time of adjournment, and the minority called the Yeas and Nays on an adjournment as a fillibustering move-

> adjourned sine die, amid wild shouts of applause. The Senate was in secret session to-day nearly four hours, most of the time being occupied on the nomina, tion of Mr. Frelinghuysen for Minister to England, in place of Mr. Motley, removed. Senator Sumner made a long defense of Mr. Motley and his course abroad, and deprecate d his removal. Mr. Conkling spoke for half an hour in support of the nomination, and alleged that Mr Motiey's course was not satisfactory to the Administra-tion, and had not been from the first; that he had not earnestly seconded the views of his Government, and was not a representative of the Administration. He also spoke in high praise of the nominee. Mr. Freling huysen was confirmed-yeas, 40; nays, 3 (Messrs. Robert, son, Ross, and Sprague).
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> The President and Secretary of State deem the vote on

ment, and when the call was finished the hour of 5

o'clock had arrived, and the Speaker declared the House

the confirmation of Mr. Fredinghuysen as a decided in-dersement of the policy and action of the Administration in the premises. Gen. Porter, Secretary of the Presi dent, states that the note of the President to Mr. Motley demanding his resignation and the flat refusal of the latter to comply with the request, thus throwing himself on the aid he expected from Senators, through the assistance of the Tenure of Office Act, would never have been made public if the Senate had not insisted upon the production of all the papers in the matter. This position taken by Mr. Motley against the Administrati which he was supposed to be in accord, is deemed by the which he was a strong point against Mr. Suns-president to have been a strong point against Mr. Suns-ner in his attempt to defeat the confirmation of Mr. Fre-linghuysen. Mr. Frelinghuysen will be at once comed, receive his instructions, and leave for London before the first of August, for the reason, as stated by an A fire broke out in Samuel Rod's livery stable, in Grain, Mass., resterday five buildings on Marchant's row were destroyed, including the stable. Bartlett's building, Gerrish's building, Warren's building, and Baker's harress shop, and some ten business establishments were destroyed. Must of the goods were saved. Loss, \$18,000. official this evening, that the Government should now nore than at any other time, have a representative at the Court of St. James who properly, and truthfully See Fourth Page.